

**US-PAT-NO: 5787308**

**DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5787308 A**

**\*\*See image for Certificate of Correction\*\***

**TITLE: Printing apparatus and method in which virtual busy signal is generated when printer buffer has larger vacant area than a predetermined value**

**DATE-ISSUED: July 28, 1998**

**US-CL-CURRENT: 710/19, 710/57**

**APPL-NO: 08/ 357290**

**DATE FILED: December 13, 1994**

**PARENT-CASE:**

**This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/919,226 filed Jul. 27, 1992, now abandoned.**

**FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>APPL-NO</b>	<b>APPL-DATE</b>
<b>JP</b>	<b>3-190371</b>	<b>July 30, 1991</b>

**———— KWIC ————**

**Application Filing Year - AY (1):**

**1994**

**Detailed Description Text - DETX (43):**

In the flow chart of the power-ON operation in FIG. 18, the flow advances to step S1. Soft reset processing by the keyboard is also executed in step S1 upon the power-ON operation. In step S1, POST processing is performed. The POST processing is power on self-test processing to test and initialize each hardware arrangement. The flow advances to step S2 to load a boot program for starting a system program. The boot program is stored in an FD (floppy disc) or HD (hard disc) and is located at, e.g., track 0 and sector 0. The contents at track 0 and sector 0 are taken into a memory to load the boot program. Steps S1 and S2 are performed within the ROM BIOS. The flow advances to step S3 to execute the loaded boot program. The boot program is a program for loading a program for loading an OS program from the FD or HD. The flow advances to step S4 to load the OS load program. The flow advances to step S5 to execute the OS load program. The OS load program is a program for loading the OS in the memory. In step S6, an I/O driver is loaded. The I/O driver is a program for controlling an I/O. The OS can exchange data with each I/O by means of the I/O driver. The flow advances to step S7 to test and initialize

the I/O. The flow advances to step S8 to load the OS in the memory. Up to this step, preparation for executing the OS is completed. The flow advances to step S9 to execute the OS. The OS processes inputs from the keyboard and displays various messages on the display unit to perform data exchange with the operator. The OS executes various commands in accordance with various command inputs by the operator.

**US-PAT-NO: 5226168**

**DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5226168 A**

**TITLE: Semiconductor memory configured to emulate floppy and  
hard disk magnetic storage based upon a determined  
storage capacity of the semiconductor memory**

**DATE-ISSUED: July 6, 1993**

**US-CL-CURRENT: 703/25, 711/1**

**APPL-NO: 07/ 513600**

**DATE FILED: April 24, 1990**

**FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>APPL-NO</b>	<b>APPL-DATE</b>
<b>JP</b>	<b>1-105008</b>	<b>April 25, 1989</b>
<b>JP</b>	<b>1-195866</b>	<b>July 28, 1989</b>
<b>JP</b>	<b>1-195867</b>	<b>July 28, 1989</b>
<b>JP</b>	<b>1-221237</b>	<b>August 28, 1989</b>

**—— KWIC ——**

**Application Filing Year - AY (1):  
1990**

**Brief Summary Text - BSTX (4):**

When power is applied to the system, the system is reset and initialized and CPU 1 executes an initial load program (ILP) stored in BIOS ROM 3 to transfer other programs from hard disk 6 or the floppy disk 7 to main storage 2. Thereafter, CPU 1 executes programs transferred to main storage 2 to accomplish the objectives of the programs.